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The People's Korea

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Agt. on Korea's Free Aid to Vietnam Signed

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Del. Leader

A government economic delegation of the Vietnam Democratic Republic arrived in Korea on August 30 by air for a visit to the country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang.

At the airport, the VDR government economic delegation was welcomed by a huge number of working people as well as many highly-placed Korean leaders.

On the next day, Premier Kim Il Sung received VDR government economic delegation leader Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-premier of the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, and vice-leader of the delegation Le Thiet Hung, VDR ambassador to Korea.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Free Aid Agt. Signed

Later, on Sept. 3, talks were held in Pyongyang between the government economic delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

The talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of militant unity and cooperation were followed by the signing that day of an agreement whereby the DPRK Government will provide free aid to the VDR Government and another agreement on commodity delivery and payments for 1967 between the two governments.

The Agreement on Free Aid was signed by Vice-premier Li Joo Yun and delegation leader Le Thanh Nghi.

The two Agreements will greatly contribute to further strengthening and developing the fraternal and militant friendship, unity and cooperation firmly established between the peoples of the two countries in the struggle against the U.S. aggressors, the common enemy.

Banquet Arranged

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet on the evening of August 30 in honour of the visiting VDR government economic delegation.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the VDR government economic delegation and the ambassador and staff members of the VDR embassy in Pyongyang.

Present from the Korean side were Pak Keum Chul, Vice-chairman of the C.C. of the Korean Workers' Party; Vice-premiers Kim Kwang Hyup, Li Joo Yun; Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul; and many other responsible leaders.

Speaking at the banquet, **Vice-premier Kim Kwang Hyup** strongly denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are continuously resorting to the bestial method of war in order to extend the flames of war against the Vietnamese people to the whole of Indo-Chinese Peninsula.

He also condemned the U.S. imperialists for aggravating tension in South Korea, stepping up war preparations and ceaselessly perpetrating hostile provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Labelling U.S. imperialism as the chieftain of war and aggression and the common enemy of the world people, he called for the cohesion and unity of all the anti-imperialist forces and intensified struggle against the imperialist forces.

He said: If all the anti-imperialist forces unite and realize a powerful international anti-imperialist joint action and united front, they will surely be able to overpower the forces of war and defeat the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people regard the aggression against Vietnam as one against themselves and the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own struggle and consider it as sacred internation l duty

(Continued on page 5)

Premier Kim Il Sung (R) on August 31 received Le Thanh Nghi, leader of the government economic delegation of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

Korea, Syria Ink Cultural Coop. Agt.

An agreement on cultural cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic was signed in Damascus on August 27, according to information from Damascus.

Postal Agt. Signed Between Korea and UAR

An agreement on postal service was signed in Cairo on August 21 between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the United Arab Republic, a report from Cairo said.

21st Educational Aid Funds Remitted To Koreans in Japan

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, authorized by the Korean Committee for Overseas Compatriots, remitted to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan 201,860,000 yen in Japanese currency as educational aid funds and stipends to assist in the democratic, national education of sons and daughters of Korean nationals in Japan, according to an August 29 KCNA report.

As a result, the sum total of the educational aid funds and stipends sent on 21 occasions by the DPRK Red Cross Society reached 5,014,155,000 yen.

N. Koreans Denounce New S. Korean Troop Dispatch

Over 20,000 youths and students in Pyongyang and more than 30,000 Kaesong citizens held massive protest rallies on August 26 and 29, respectively, in denunciation of the new South Korean troop dispatch to South Vietnam. Protest rallies were also held in various other parts of the country.

Participating in the August 26 Pyongyang youths and students rally, the 20,000 youths and students expressed their surging indignation against the Pak Jung Hi clique's new troop dispatch on the U.S. orders.

Speaking at the rally, Kim Bong Il, Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, denounced the troop dispatch as a challenge of the U.S. imperialists to the Korean people and as a treacherous act of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

He said:

The White House and the Pentagon which now feel anxieties and fears in face of tragic realities and gloomy prospects, are making desperate efforts to get rid of present difficulties through reinforcements. U.S. imperialism pins only hopes on the South Korean "army" on which it has the prerogatives of supreme command.

Recalling the fact that Pak Jung Hi once said that he was ready to offer even 100,000 South Korean troops if asked by the U.S. masters, the speaker condemned the Pak Jung Hi clique as faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism and denounced Pak Jung Hi for utilizing the lives of South Korean youths and middle-aged for his long-term office with the help of the U.S. masters.

Saying that no more South Korean youths and middle-aged should be taken to South Vietnam to die a dog's death as mercenaries for U.S. imperialism, he called on the South Korean youths and students to rise up in a struggle to frustrate the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

Speaking at the August 29 Kaesong city rally, Kim Myung Ho, Chairman of the Kaesong city people's committee, declared that the South Korean people of all strata should fight in firm unity to smash the Pak Jung Hi clique's machinations to send more South Korean soldiers to South Vietnam.

S. Korea Dispatching 20,000 More Troops to S. Vietnam

The South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique on August 27 held in Seoul the so-called "Send-off Ceremony for the White Horse Division to Vietnam" to send another 20,000 South Korean troops to the Vietnamese battlegrounds on the orders of the Washington Administration, according to reports from Seoul.

The new 20,000-troop dispatch will bring to 50,000 the number of South Korean troops in South Vietnam.

Over 20,000 youths and students in Pyongyang condemn the new dispatch of 20,000-S. Korean troops to S. Vietnam

VPA High Command Protests Against New Troop Sending

The Liaison Mission of the Vietnam People's Army High Command on August 26 sent a message to the International Commission in Vietnam condemning the landing of 2,000 South Korean puppet troops in Nha Trang Port, South Vietnam, on August 13, according to a Vietnam News Agency report.

The message said that the new reinforcements included 300 men of the first unit of the "White Horse" division which the Pak Jung Hi clique are planning to send to South Vietnam this autumn on the orders of the U.S. imperialists.

CLOSED SHELF

EDITORIAL

DPRK—Genuine Fatherland of Korean People

The coming September 9 falls on the 18th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The DPRK was founded in 1948 under the wise leadership of the Korean Worke-s' Party with Marshal Kim Il Sung as its head.

By establishing the DPRK the Korean people have had a people's state for the first time in their history and firmly held the fate in their hands as masters of the country.

Since its founding, in our country phenomenal strides have been made and radical changes occurred in all the domains of state and economic lives.

Our country which had only a backward industry in the days of Japanese colonial rule, has now laid a firm foundation for heavy industry and developed light industry turning out all sorts of daily necessities and meeting the demand of the people.

To prove the level of industrial development, suffice it to say that in 1965 the industrial products of North Korea increased 42 times as against 1946.

The countryside has also changed unrecognizably. Technical revolution with mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as its backbone has been powerfully carried out there. As a result, the total production of grains has risen every year and the living standard of the farmers has been rapidly raised. In particular, the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" put forward by Premier Kim Il Sung have opened up a broad vista for the boundless development of the countryside in North Korea.

Salient changes and renovation have been also made in the fields of education, culture and hygiene. Today, there are no unemployed or beggars, and the working people are enjoying a happy life to their hearts' content without any worries about food, clothing and housing, and about medical treatment and education of their children.

The DPRK is a revolutionary gain the Korean people won through the long-drawn and arduous struggles. It has inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition set up in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and has been strengthened and developed in the fierce Patriotic War of Liberation in which the Korean people beat back U.S. imperialist aggression.

The DPRK is the banner of freedom and happiness of the Korean people and the banner of struggle leading them to one victory after another. The DPRK is the genuine fatherland of the Korean people.

Its prosperity and development have greatly encouraged the struggle of the South Korean people for the right to existence, democracy and freedom.

Boundlessly encouraged by brilliant successes attained in the socialist construction in North Korea, the South Korean people are launching the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime, chop off the talons of the Japanese militarists reinvading there and force U.S. imperialism to withdraw from South Korea and accomplish independent unification of the fatherland.

The DPRK makes its overseas citizens cherish national pride and 600,000 Korean residents in Japan are leading a worthy life as proud citizens of an independent state, finding their happiness and future in the prosperity and development of their homeland.

The international prestige of our country is also being heightened with each passing day. "Let us defend independency," a recently published article of Rodong Shinmoon, has demonstrated to the world the correctness and vitality of independent lines and policies consistently pursued by the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government, thereby enhancing the national dignity.

Fully supporting the just proposal by the DPRK Government for independent and peaceful unification of Korea on a democratic basis, the people of the world strongly demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. aggressor troops from South Korea.

However, the U.S. imperialists following the road to decline and doom are now intent on their aggressive and war provocative machinations in all parts of the world. Among others, in a desperate bid to save themselves from serious defeats, they are recklessly escalating the aggressive war in Vietnam.

The struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors is the struggle of the Korean people themselves. The Korean people will do everything they can to resolutely support the struggle of the Vietnamese people rising up against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of the world's people.

Victory is always in store for the Korean people fighting for independent unification of the fatherland and against U.S. imperialism, rock-firm around the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Gorernment headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Photo shows Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

North Korea—Country of

Under the banner of the Republic the Korean people made a great leap forward in political, economic, and all other fields in the past 18 years, shaking off all the centuries-old backwardness and poverty.

A complete victory of the socialist system has not only liquidated the exploitation of man by man for good and all, but also opened up a great prospect for increased production.

Employing the potentiality of the Korean people and all domestic resources and materials to the greatest extent under the slogan of self-reliance the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic have laid down foundations for a rich and powerful, unfied country on Korean soil.

The national economy is rapidly advancing thanks to the correct economic policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the heroic struggle of the Korean people.

Between the Korean War and 1965, the gross national product showed an average annual growth of 28.1 per cent, or increased 15 times over 1944 and 42 times over 1946.

North Korea has founded reliable heavy industries provided with new technique based on domestic resources and materials as a result of its emphatic efforts for industrial construction.

During the same period, the machine building and metal-processing industries grew 269 times, metallurgical and chemical industries 28 times, foodstuff and cultural article-making industries 16 times, and dress-making industry 462 times.

The self-supply rate of machinery stood at 94.4 per cent in 1965.

The machine building industry produces machines enough to export to Japan, Guinea, Ceylon, Argentina and other Asian and Latin American countries, not to mention socialist countries.

While developing its heavy industries at a rapid rate, North Korea has succeeded in establishing light industries, guided by the correct policy of the Party for the development of large-scale, state-run enterprises and local ones of medium and small size, thereby remarkably raising the production of daily consumer goods. Today, local enterprises produce a greater part of all the consumer goods.

The industrial output occupied 78 per cent of the gross national product, as compared with 28 per cent in 1946. During the same period, the machine building and metallurgical industries climbed from 5.1 per cent to 29 per cent in their share of the gross national product.

Per capita output of electricity in South Korea stood at one-eleventh of that in North Korea, that of coal 1/3.5, that of iron and steel one-twentieth, that of cement one-fifth, and that of fishery 1/3.4.

North Korea has strengthened the material foundations of agricultural management, while consolidating the cooperative farm system of victorious socialism and launching technical innovation in farming methods.

Grain production has been increasing rapidly every year, resulting in a twofold growth in 1964 over the pre-liberation years. Horticultural, fruit and dairy products increased remarkably.

Marshal Kim Il Sung's great ideas on the construction of socialist agriculture, which is described in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," are bearing fruit in practical life in farming areas.

Today, over 20,000 tractors (in terms of 15 hp tractors) and tens of thousands of automobiles are running in the farming areas. In 1964, the irrigated areas were expanded 4.6 times, as compared with 1946, and during the same period the use of chemical fertilizer was increased 2.6 times.

Between the Korean War and 1964, 18,549,000 square meters well-equipped houses and

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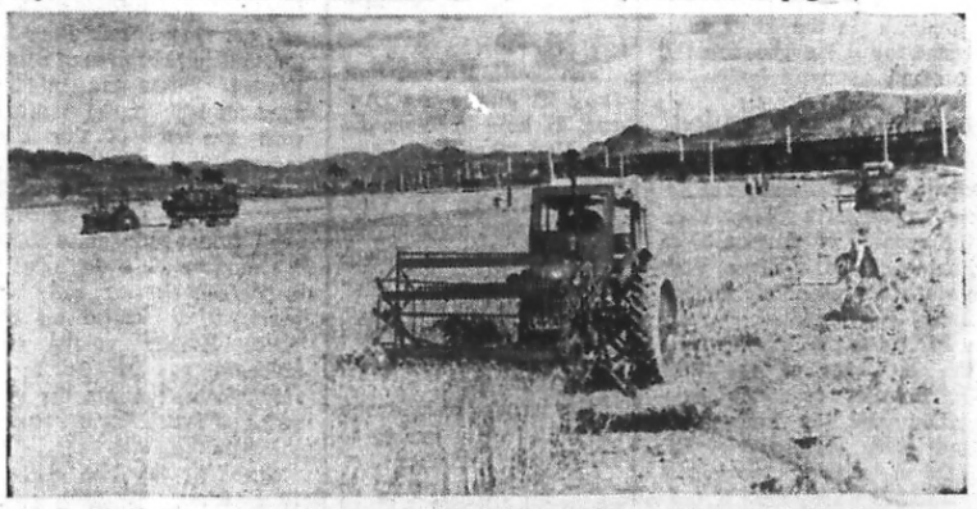


In North Korea today machines do the job of plowing, seeding and harvesting

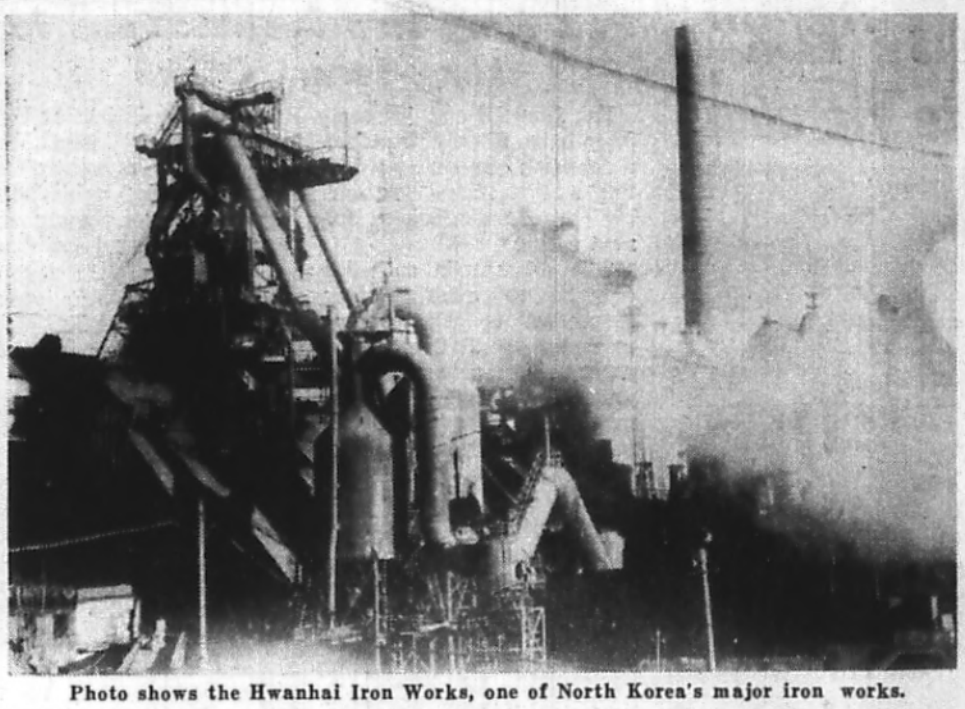


Photo shows the Hwanhai Iron Works, one of North Korea's major iron works.

Independent National Economy

(Continued from page 2)

housing projects were newly built, so that a large number of cooperative farmers, factory and office workers are now living there.

In addition, a decision proclaimed in the April 29 Supreme People's Assembly meeting, abolishing all taxes in kind, liberated all the Korean farmers from all feudal and miscellaneous taxes for good—the first country to abolish all kinds of taxes in the history of mankind.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic have paid emphatic, deliberate attention to the training of national cadres.

North Korea was the first country in the East to enforce universal obligatory middle school education, which was enforced in 1959. Before long a nine-year universal obligatory technical training will be enforced across North Korea. Over 367,000 engineers and specialists are now serving all the fields of the national economy, constructing and running modern plants and enterprises with their own ideas and efforts.

These brilliant achievements in socialist construction are expressing themselves in the epoch-making material and cultural events in the national life.

The 1964 national income showed a 480 per cent growth over 1949.

The real wages of workers and office workers increased 2.2 times during the same period, and the dividends and cash income per household of cooperative farms increased 3.3 times and 15 times, respectively.

All the working people are provided with well-equipped houses or flats, the paid holiday system, social security system, universal free medical check-up, and improved medial service, thanks to the well-considered, correct policy of the Government of the Republic. These improved living conditions have prolonged the average life expectancy of the working people for more than 20 years.

These events in socialist construction and the national life are attributed to the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party led by Marshal Kim Il Sung and the heroic struggle of the Korean people enjoying the wise leadership.

South Korea presents a sharp contrast to this. South Korea is now suffering as ever, shackled by its ruthless colonial oppression and exploitation by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialist policies have made all the South Korean industries bankrupt without exception, hurling agriculture as well into a serious crisis.

What with economic bankruptcy, what with relentless exploitation and plundering, the South Korean people are now in miserable living conditions unknown in history.

At present South Korea has seven million jobless workers, and what is worse, every spring over one million peasants suffer from helpless famine.

The national culture and beautiful customs and manners of Korea have been ruthlessly destroyed by the U.S. imperialist modus vivendi.

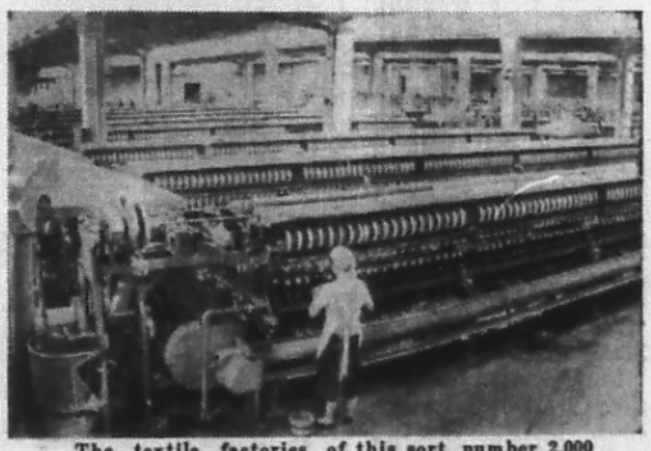
On U.S. instructions, the Pak Jung Hi clique went as far as to conclude the traitorous "ROK-Japan Treaty" with the Japanese militarists and shamelessly invited the militarists to reinvade South Korea, thereby transforming South Korea into a dual colony of the U.S. and Japan.

All these facts convincingly testify to the fact that it is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and not any other that is the fatherland of the entire Korean people and safeguards and promotes their freedom and welfare.

Therefore, boundlessly encouraged by the powerful, prospering Republic, the South Korean people are fighting to break down fascist oppression by the enemy, and fighting for the right to existence and democracy and for the cause of the fatherland's unification.

All the working people in North Korea are now leading a happy life. They need not worry about tomorrow's food, housing, children's education, and others.

North Korea has risen from the war ruins to the status of reputed machine exporter.



The textile factories of this sort number 2,000 across North Korea.

Irrigation networks have enabled North Korea to produce enough and spare food.

Chemical fibres are produced abundantly in North Korea, together with vynalon. They are replacing cotton.

N. Korean Paper Condemns "ROK" Additional Troop Dispatch to Vietnam

No one has ever invested traitor Pak Jung Hi with a right to send South Korean youths to the Vietnamese shamble: Pak Jung Hi recently decided to dispatch some 20,000 more soldiers to Vietnam, in addition to some 30,000 troops who had already been sent there since 1965. Photo shows South Korean young men being taken to Vietnam.

The criminal act of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are sending again 20,000 South Korean troops to South Vietnam is a grave provocation against the Korean and Vietnamese peoples and a challenge to world public opinion, says Minjoo Chosun, organ of the DPRK Government, in its editorial of August 28.

Sternly condemning the treachery committed by the Pak Jung Hi clique under the wirepulling of U.S. imperialism, the editorial continues:

The additional dispatch of South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam is a treacherous act of the Pak Jung Hi clique who are complying with the brigandish demand of U.S. imperialism to send more South Korean youths as bullet-shields for U.S. imperialism.

The Pak Jung Hi clique hope to stay in the puppet regime by fawning upon their American master and gaining his trust.

The editorial calls upon the South Korean people to rise up in a struggle for checking troop dispatch and defending the honor of the nation and getting rid of misfortunes and calamities.

The South Korean people should rise up as one under the banner of the united front against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, demanding the right to existence and democratic freedoms.

The people in North Korea support with all their might the struggle of the South Korean people.

The united force of the North and South Korean people will smash the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique, drive out the U.S. imperialists and achieve the independent unification of the fatherland.

Pak Jung Hi's Preparations for Long-Term Office

Pak Jung Hi and his company have already launched a big campaign for "presidential" and "National Assembly" elections scheduled for next spring.

The propaganda activities of opposition parties are being suppressed by the puppet police and agents. Some newspaper reporters and an opposition National Assemblyman were assaulted by terrorists in broad daylight

These terrorist assaults are only an interlude in the election campaign.

What the Pak Jung Hi clique fear most is the South Korean people.

Already in 1963, the puppets tasted a bitter experience. Even with his unheard-of fascist suppression, Pak Jung Hi could not win more than merely 36 per cent of the total votes cast in the "presidential" election held in October that year, and his "Democratic Republican Party" 23.3 per cent in the "National Assembly" election in November.

In June, 1964, and in August, 1965, the South Korean people rose up against the puppet regime and branded Pak Jung Hi as the second Li Wan Yong (Li is a traitor who sold out the country to the Japanese imperialists in 1910).

Covetous of long-term office, Pak Jung Hi is taking a leaf from the book of Syngman Rhee who employed all conceivable means to become lifelong "president" until he was thrown overboard by the South Korean people.

Through the "Cabinet reshuffle" last April, Pak Jung Hi enlisted more faithful U.S. minions in his "Cabinet." In this way, he attempted to reinforce his "Cabinet" in preparations for rigging up the forthcoming "elections" and tone down the discontent of the people by shifting onto several ousted "ministers" and officials the responsibility for the ever worsening irregularities and corruption since his seizure of power.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have also replaced a large number of *"Dong"* Office" heads with their "Democratic Republican Party" members. (*"Dong"* is the smallest administrative unit next to *"ri"* in South Korea—Ed.)

They decided to set up 65 more police boxes in Seoul this year and have already set about the work. Thus, the police force in the city will be reinforced by 3,800.

To enroll one-third of the eligible voters in the "Democratic Republican Party," they are even distributing "party membership cards" to inhabitants.

All this shows how greedy for power the Pak Jung Hi hordes are.

The U.S. masters are actively backing the manoeuvres of their most faithful stooges for long-term office. The reptile U.S. press claimed recently that the "re-election of 'president' Pak Jung Hi is a foregone conclusion."

Even if the Pak Jung Hi clique win in next year's "elections" by means of fraud and suppression, their end will be the same as Syngman Rhee's.

Review of Growing "ROK" Casualties in Vietnam

The U.S. aggressors and their mercenaries are being thrown into dismay, suffering each time heavy casualties inflicted by the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces and the South Vietnamese people.

During a period between January, 1965, when the first dispatch of the "ROK Army" was conducted, and October of that year, 300 "ROK Army" soldiers were killed and 130 wounded.

This accounts for one casualty out of four, taking into consideration the fact that as of October, 1965, there were 2,000 "ROK" troops in South Vietnam.

Even in the first half of this year, 5,564 "ROK Army" soldiers were killed or wounded by the Liberation Armed Forces and guerrillas in South Vietnam central districts, and six companies as well as two platoons were completely wiped out.

Furthermore, on July 20, 270 puppet troops were killed or wounded and one company was annihilated.

"ROK" Armymen not only met the dog's death in these numbers. They also were victimized by Yankees.

On July 30, American bombers struck at the camp in Bien Hoa district of South

Leaning against her son's tomb, this South Korean woman is bitterly wailing over the death of her son who was killed in Vietnam after having been taken there as a bullet shield for U.S. imperialism.

Korean troops, killing or wounding 30 of them. On August 5, the South Korean troops heading for a village in Bien Hoa Province encountered a similar attack which killed or wounded 13. Such an event also occurred on September 30, when one South Korean platoon taking part in operation in the northwest of South Vietnam was wiped out by the bombing by U.S. planes.

Following these bombings, on November 4, the U.S. Air Force planes attaked South Korean troops, at a point 32 km southwest of Cam Ranh Bay, killing 52 and wounding scores of them.

Although the U.S. imperialists described these cases as mis-bombings, all these cases can be said to be due to Yankees' national humiliation and national discrimination policy against South Korean nationals.

Yankees, who had sentiments of racial discrimination at the depth of their minds killed many wounded "ROK Army" soldiers, following their rule that if there were wounded soldiers who obstructed operations, they could kill them.

On March 11, last year, six "ROK" soldiers who refused to obey marching orders by an American officer were shot to death. This barbarous act also originated from Yankees' racial discrimination.

According to recent data, the number of "ROK Army" casualties is as follows:

May 1—7: 126 "ROK" soldiers killed or wounded in Binh Dinh Province

June 2—3: 108 "ROK" soldiers snipped off in Binh Khe district

May 15—16: 400 odd "ROK" soldiers killed or wounded in Quan Nam Province and Bien Hoa Province

April 1—May 10: 374 "ROK" soldiers belonging to puppet one company and four platoons annihilated in Quan Nam Province

June 3—10: Two companies wiped out in Kontum Province

June 19—24: Two companies wiped out in southwest area of Pleiku

June 22: One company of puppet special task forces nearly annihilated in Quang Ngai in a day

In mid-May: 99 "ROK" soldiers killed in a hand-to-hand one-hour fight in Binh Dinh Province alone

June 17: 275 "ROK" soldiers killed

Large-Scale War Exercise Planned in South Korea

A large-scale war exercise is planned in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, according to a press report from South Korea.

This war exercise code-named "Operation Eagle" will be staged from September 1 to 28 with the participation of U.S. and South Korean ground, naval and air forces, marines as well as police and civilians. The puppet Defence Ministry announced that this operation would cover the whole area of South Korea except Seoul, Pusan and Ronsan of South Choongchung Province.

This large-scale military racket is aimed at further straining tension in South Korea and suppressing the mounting anti-U.S. and anti-"Government" sentiments of the South Korean people.

One Year After Signing of "ROK-Japan Treaty"

Japan Stepping Up Military Inroads into S. Korea

The Japanese militarists' ambitions to invade South Korea have been becoming clearer since the signing of the so-called "normalization treaty" between South Korea and Japan in December of 1965. The conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" opened doors to Japan for its increased efforts to restore its former status of colonial ruler in Korea.

Backed by its relatively stable political situation, Japan has now become so bold as to talk loudly about the advantages of its closer military tie-up or military alliance with South Korea. Although no proposal for this project has as yet been made officially, Japan has been steadily stepping up its military inroads into South Korea, as is seen from the repeated dispatch of its military advisory groups and technicians to South Korea. And this military and technical "aid" to South Korea has been conducted under the pretext that Japan is willing to help South Korea improve its levels of military operations and technology. Japan has completed its preparations for war, including the mobilization of all the military personnel and resources.

In case of another war in Korea, Japan can mobilize its military forces, and this mobilization is authorized by the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. The Japanese military authorities have mapped out the notorious "Operation Three Arrows" as one of the plans for joint exercises to be conducted between the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the ROK National Defense Forces, on the supposition of such a case of emergency. The ROK-Japan military tie-up, which is now well under way, is a first step toward forming a Northeast Asian Military Alliance, with the revived Japanese militarists as the core. When established, this military alliance will help the U.S. imperialists to save their weakening colonial ruling system in South Korea and, moreover, to launch their cherished aggression first against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and then against other Asian countries. From this point of view, the ROK-Japan military tie-up can be said to be an unbreakable link in the chain of U.S. strategy for Far Eastern invasion.

While actively helping U.S. imperialism in pushing forward its policy of aggression, Japanese militarism, for its part, has eagerly been trying to share with its U.S. master the control of the South Korean military strength,—whose combination with that of Japan has already been achieved,—with the final aim of placing the country under its domination. This aim of Japanese imperialism to place South Korea under its sway has at last been translated into practice on an all-out scale, since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty." A proof of this is the dispatch, shortly after the conclusion of the criminal "treaty," of resident "defense" officers to South Korea, which is designed to be a fait accompli with which to justify the ensuing full-fledged inroads of Japanese militarists into that country. Further, indicating the virtual establishment of military relations between the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the ROK National Defense Forces, this dispatch of resident Japanese "defense" officers to South Korea means an important step toward closer military cooperation between Japan and South Korea.

As Japanese newspapers exposed, the dispatch of officers by the Japanese Defense Agency to South Korea was based on the following considerations: 1) Great importance should be attached to the 38th Parallel, as it is no less important a factor than Vietnam that may affect the general military situation of the Far East; 2) It is necessary to work out Japan-ROK joint measures regarding the closure of the Korean Straits in case of emergency, as well as to link the ROK BADGE (Basic Air Defense Ground Environment System) with that of Japan, and 3) By making use of ROK channels, Japan will be in a more favourable position to obtain military intelligence concerning socialist countries. **(Tokyo Shimbun and Sankei Shimbun, Jan. 8)**

In 1962, the first meeting of the U.S.-Japan Council for Mutual Security was held, in conformity with the U.S. strategy of aggression, according to which Japan should play the principal role in strengthening the "defence" capacity of "free nations" in the Far East. At the meeting, a Japan-ROK military cooperation plan was mapped out, under which the both countries were required to develop cooperative relations against their "common enemy." The main points of the plan read as follows: 1) Japan shall be permitted to keep its "defence" officers in Seoul, and the exchange of inspection groups be promoted between the ROK National Defense Forces and the Japanese Self-Defence Forces; 2) The ROK-Japan joint air defense operations shall be encouraged in every way; 3) Japan is required to take upon itself the tasks of repairing and supplying ROK military equipment, as well as of training ROK officers in Japan on behalf of the ROK, and 4) In case of a crisis, the closure of the Korean Straits shall be conducted jointly by the ROK and Japan. **(Dong-a Ilbo, Feb. 27)**

Recent developments show that this ROK-Japan military cooperation plan has already been brought into practice. Early this year, Japan dispatched to Seoul a group of some 30 reservists on a mission to make an inspection tour of major ROK military establishments and to discuss with ROK authorities measures for further consolidating unity between the ROK and Japanese military forces. Recently, a joint inspection tour of the 38th Parallel was made by ROK officers and teachers of the Defense Research Institute under the Japanese Defense Agency, retired brass-hats and staff members of the Metropolitan Police Office of Japan. More frequently than before, meetings have been held between the ROK and Japanese military authorities. Thus, visiting Seoul during a period between January last and April of this year were more than 100 Japanese persons who were concerned with military affairs.

Japan's supply of military equipment to South Korea, based on the ROK-Japan military cooperation plan, is also steadily increasing. For example, out of the total amount of ammunition and equipment the U.S. supplied its Asian allies with, after having procured them in Japan, 30 per cent went to South Korea. Transferred to ROK Army units this year, as an effort of the U.S. to "modernize" ROK Army equipment, were M-48 tanks, 22 in all, which had been used by the U.S. troops and were repaired in Japan. The "ROK-Japan Treaty" contains an article prohibiting including weapons and ammunition in the items to be offered by Japan to South Korea. Therefore, the fact that despite this article, Japan supplied South Korea with these repaired tanks of U.S. make in January of this year, or in less than a month after the effectuation of the "ROK-Japan Treaty," clearly shows that the "treaty" is military in nature. To support this conclusion, the following fact can also be quoted: Work on repairing ROK planes, vessels, vehicles, heavy weapons and other military equipment is being undertaken by Japan.

While "aiding" South Korea in improving its military equipment, on the one hand, Japanese imperialists, on the other, are vigorously stepping up their own preparations for an immediate joint military action by South Korea and Japan, should an emergency arise.

In December of last year, on the sea off the Noto Peninsula of Japan, a large-scale anti-submarine operation was launched jointly by the U.S. and the ROK. Continuing for four days, the joint exercise was participated in by a U.S. aircraft carrier, the "Hornet," and a U.S. nuclear submarine and 15 U.S. naval vessels, as well as by over 10 South Korean destroyers. Two days after the U.S.-ROK joint military exercise, on December 21, E. P. Orland, commander of the First Anti-Submarine Attack Squadron of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, uttered his regrets over the failure of Japan to participate in the exercise, disclosing that "the latest anti-submarine exercise had originally been scheduled to be conducted jointly by the U.S. naval force and the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force. But, Japan failed to participate in the exercise, owing to its domestic affairs. By the way, such an anti-submarine exercise will be more effective when it is conducted jointly by the U.S., Japan and the ROK. So, joint anti-submarine exercises by the U.S., Japan and the ROK will be encouraged hereafter." **(Yomiuri Shimbun, Dec. 25, 1965)** Meanwhile, Japan's domestic affairs, which had prevented Japan from participating in the above-mentioned anti-submarine exercise, were closely related to the political judgement on the part of Japan that a U.S.-Japan-ROK joint exercise would have necessarily led to the confirmation of the virtual existence of the military tie-up between the three nations, particularly because the date set for the exercise was not long after the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" whose main aim was to bring the military tie-up in question into a form of military alliance.

According to recent reports from South Korea, Japan will start in October its work on constructing an "ultra-short wave communication network" to connect Hamada, Japan, with Ulsan, the ROK. Called the "Hamada Project," this construction work, for which Japan has earmarked about 700 million yen out of of its budget, will be completed in two years. This construction work of the Hamada-Ulsan communication organization, no doubt designed to collect military information, is a link in the chain of the U.S.-Japan Joint Plan on the Adjustment of the Southeast Asia Communication Systems. This fact also proves how eagerly the U.S. imperialists are endeavouring to see closer military partnership realized between their South Korean puppets and the Japanese militarists.

The efforts for closer ROK-Japan military cooperation, following the signing of the "ROK-Japan Treaty," are demonstrated also by the following statement made on June 22, 1965, by Shoichi Yoshie, Secretary-general of the Council of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. He said: "The conclusion of the 'Japan-ROK normalization treaty' has become a favourable occasion for both our countries to map out more effective and mutually beneficial plans for the armed forces of Japan and South Korea. This will contribute toward more effective defense of the 'free nations.'" And on December 20 of 1965, Eisaku Sato, Japanese Prime Minister, said that he was not inclined to oppose any form of military alliance between Japan and South Korea, if such a military alliance should not run counter to the spirit of the Japanese Constitution."

Meanwhile, military cooperation between Japan and South Korea has made progress even to the extent of a virtual military alliance against communism in Asia. As is well known, on June 14 of this year, the so-called Ministerial Meeting of Asian and Pacific Regions was held in Seoul, with the view to making preparations for the formation of a military organization similar to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. At the meeting, the U.S. imperialists are said to have entrusted Japanese reactionary rulers with important tasks to be fulfilled for this purpose. All these facts show that, particularly since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty," the Japanese militarists, revived under the wings of U.S. imperialism, have become more desperate in their endeavours to attain their long-cherished aggressive aims: overseas expansion and the invasion of South Korea.

Agreement...

(Continued from page 1)

to assist the fighting Vietnamese people.

The Korean people are fully prepared to give assistance of all forms including the dispatch of volunteers to the Vietnamese people and will continue fighting resolutely hand in hand with them against U.S. imperialism, standing firmly on the side of the fraternal Vietnamese people at all times.

Then, **VDR government economic delegation leader Le Thanh Nghi** spoke.

Noting that the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation has entered a new, very hard stage, he condemned the U.S. imperialists who are expanding the war by most heinous methods.

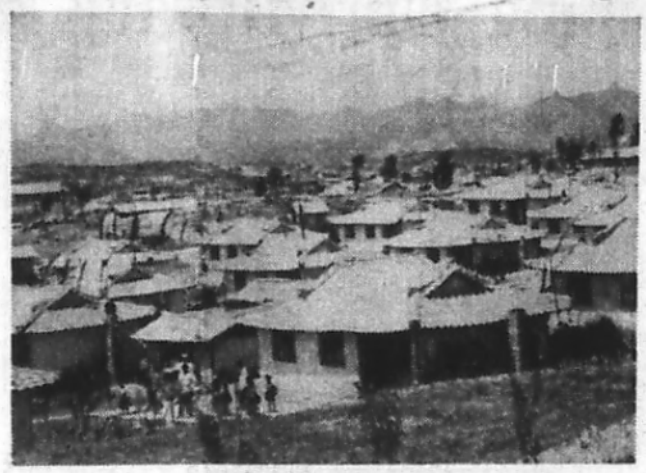
He stressed that the entire Vietnamese people are fully determined to fight till final victory, disregarding any sacrifice and difficulty.

The Korean people set a brilliant example of undaunted fighting spirit and unmatched courage in the Korean War against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, he declared.

All Koreans' Hearts Yearn for National Unity

Two villages are situated, facing eath other, on the Military Demarcation Line running across the central part of Korea from east to west. The northern village called Pyongwhari is surrounded with orchards and well-equipped houses with tiled roofs, while the southern one called "Freedom Village" lies, surrounded with barbed wire, on a waste land covered all over with weeds.

While people in the North have been enjoying a happy life since the DPRK was founded there in 1948, people in the South are forced to lead a wretched life due to the U.S. imperialists' and their henchmen's tyrannical government. And this sharp contrast between the North and the South is clearly mirrored also in the realities of the two villages on the Demacration Line.



Pyongwhari is a peaceful and prospering village on the Military Demarcation Line.

Pyongwhari—Symbol of Peace and Prosperity

There is a beautiful village named Pyongwhari in the Demilitarized Zone north of the Military Demarcation Line. Though once barren, this area has now been changed into orchards with an area of some 50 *jungbos* (1 jungbo is about 1 hectare), planted with peach-trees, pear-trees, apple-trees and many others.

Not a shadow of a dilapidated house is to be seen in the village, and far from that, all the villagers of some 400 households there live in handsome houses with tiled roofs.

Peasants there had never owned their land before. The land was owned, during the Koryu dynasty, by the royal family, during Japanese colonial rule, by the "Oriental Development Co." and during Syngman Rhee's dictatorial regime, by the "New Korea Company."

It was the long-cherished dream of Korean peasants to become masters of the land, to live under tiled roofs, to make their village abundant with fruits and to let their children receive good education.

Their dreams have come true since the moment they became the masters of their land after they were embraced in the bosom of the DPRK, following the ceasefire of the Korean War in 1953.

The villagers formed a cooperative association as they wished, and pushed forward, under the policy of the people's regime, technical revolution in their village.

People's living can't but be good when there is no exploiting class. The more people work, the higher their living standard becomes.

The yearly harvest of Pyongwhari has been growing steadily and its distribution also increasing.

There is a two-storeyed school house named Pyongwha Agricultural School with some 800 village children. A kindergarten and a creche were also built in this small area and are serving the needs of village people. Peasants can take holidays in their leisure season.

Even these people, although leading such a free, decent life, have a great, though hidden, sorrow, a sorrow that springs from the fact that their country still remains split into two parts against the will of the nation.

Many grown-up sons who don't know their fathers; many mothers who pass sleepless nights thinking of their dearest sons in the South; and many wives who are separated from their husbands while they are living on the same Korean soil.

Who can fully describe all the heartache of these people concerned so deeply about the whereabouts of their kith and kin?

Looking at the devastated southern land, peasants there always think of the country's unification.

"If unification comes right now, we will till with tractors that weed-ridden moor into a 200 *jungbo* field. And along the skirts of the mountain over there, we will plan an orchard. Then, the peasants in Daesungdong (southern village) will also become as rich as we are," so said a certain young Kim who, he says, was born in 1945, the year of Korea's liberation.

Pyongwhari and Daesungdong are two neighboring villages from old times. It is U.S. occupationists who divided this area into two different parts, changing the southern part into a waste land overgrown with weeds.

The day of one unified Korea must come as soon as possible when people in Daesungdong will be able to live in plenty, without U.S. imperialist intervention, as the people of Pyongwhari in the North today do.

"Freedom Village" is nothing but a barren land.

"Freedom Village" Enclosed with Barbed Wire

There is a village named Daesungdong near the U.S. side proportion of the Demilitarized Zone just south of Panmunjom. Americans and their hangers-on call it "Freedom Village" and cook up a story about inhabitants there being "free and happy."

But an altogether different story was told by a South Korean reporter who visited there some time ago.

The village is fenced off with barbed wire. Villagers can not go anywhere unless they wear pass badges with their photos, nor can they leave the village more than three times a week. When they want to go out of the village, they have to go through plenty of red tape.

Since the village has no medical establishment and getting out of the village at night is banned, even a case of acute attack of appendicitis at night has to wait till the next morning.

Once a young man in this "Freedom Village" marries an outside girl, she can not go back to her native village again, and once a girl in this village is married to a stranger outside the Demilitarized Zone, she is forbidden to come back there.

The "freedom" that "freedom"-loving America bestowed on the people of this village, is freedom to be confined for life within that narrow area and not to have a right to talk about the North which is dear to them.

Such steps, the reporter observed, have been taken by the "U.N. Command" out of "political consideration."

The U.S. army is the boss here. Not long ago, a graduation ceremony was held at the primary school in the village under the strict guard of fully armed U.S. MP's. When the graduates want to go to higher school in other areas, they have to get the permit of the U.S. army authorities.

Pyongwhari in the North is seen from this village across the Demarcation Line. Both these villages belonged to South Korea before the war, but Pyongwhari has been included in the North since the Military Demarcation Line was set up.

Seeing that the visitors to Panmunjom are impressed by the prospering Pyongwhari nearby, the U.S. imperialists built a few tile roofed houses in Daesungdong and completely cut off this village from the rest of the world.

According to the reporter, when he asked if they had anything to say, all villagers answered they wanted the country's unification. An old man expressed his wish to see before he dies the day the country is unified so that he may move about freely and meet kinsfolk in the North.

Is the country's unification desired only by them?

Not only is it the desire of all the people of South Korea as well as the inhabitants of 37 households in the village, but is the desire of all the brothers in the North including people in Pyongwhari.

Korea--A Country of Construction and Struggle

Rodong Shinmoon on Ang. 24 carried impressions of Korea contributed by **Nguen Van Hieu**, member of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, who visited Korea some time ago leading a SVNFL delegation.

Noting that he was deeply impressed by the fraternal Korean people and Korea during his visit to our country, he wrote: No other two countries in the world have the positions so identical as those of Vietnam and Korea. Both our two countries have socialist northern parts and U.S.-occupied southern parts. The peoples of our two countries are fighting against the U.S imperialists, striking fear into their hearts. This is why the Vietnamese who visit Korea feel as if they were at home and among their real brothers.

Giving his impressions of Shinchun where the U.S. imperialist aggressors mercilessly killed numerous Korean mothers and children during the Korea War, he wrote:

We could not repress surging indignation when we were led into a bomb shelter smeared with human blood. The U.S. army beasts buried hundreds of Koreans there alive or burned them after spraying gasoline over them.

The blood shed by Koreans in Shinchun is now being shed by our brothers and sisters in South Vietnam.

Saying that during his visit in our country, he could see for himself the successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction, he went on:

Wherever we went, we saw that the fraternal Korean people have built big cities, gigantic factories and rich farm villages in a little more than ten years following the war. This is attributable to the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, and to the Korean people's ardent patriotism, firm determination and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

What impressed us most during our stay in Korea was the active support of the Korean people to the anti-U.S. struggle of our people.

The historic resolution on supporting the Vietnamese people, which was adopted at a meeting of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held in Pyongyang in May last year, was a great encouragement to the Vietnamese people, he said, and pointed out:

At a mass rally held at the Kim Il Sung Square with the attendance of more than 150 thousand citizens, our delegation conveyed the silk banner of the Vietnam Liberation Army inscribed with the words "Decisive Battle and Decisive Victory" to representative of the Korean youth who expressed their readiness to go to South Vietnam as volunteers.

At this emotion-charged moment, we deeply felt that the Korean and Vietnamese peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers who are firmly determined to share life and death, weal and woe, in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

No force on earth can break the militant friendship and solidarity formed between the peoples of Korea and Vietnam standing on the common front.

Koreans Placed 3rd in Peking Table-Tennis Matches

According to a recent report from Pyongyang, the final team events between the Korean-Chinese and Japanese teams were held on Aug. 29 and 30 at the Peking International Table-Tennis Invitational Tournament.

The Korean men's and women's teams were placed 3rd respectively.

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